PRICE FIVE CENTS.

L.S. AYRES @CO

Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

Story of the Short Skirt

Is a tale of evolution. The wheel brought it into being, golf added to the increasing number of its wearers, and each successive rainy day demonstrated its usefulness. Now it is donned on the slightest pretext of business or shopping. We believe in the short skirt, and consider it a graceful garment when properly made, of suitable goods. Some such we list to-day. You may depend upon them as reliable in both quality and style.

86.50 for walking skirts, made of \$8.75 for Oxford gray walking skirts, heavy unlined golf cheviot, black only.

ed cheviot, pretty, shapely de-?

clear color and heavy weight \$2.75 for short skirts of black worst | \$10.00 for brown, blue or black short skirts, of bright pebble chev-

From \$10 to \$19.75; each successive price step offers some charm of texture or tailoring that stamps this showing as a model of all that is best.

Black Silks -- A Sale

Some Decidedly Lower Prices on New Goods

It's a long road that has no turn. The continued vogue of silks has at last brought production to a point where one gets what he wants when he wants it. Moreover, some zealous makers have overreached themselves and have been obliged to cut prices in order to close out stock on hand. Several lots of this sort we've snatched up. They are yours now at proportionate reductions.

Twelve styles of 24-inch black Taffeta Silks with small figures, 85c grade.. 59c Heavy black Taffeta Silk, plain, 20inch width; regular 85c grade, ayd. . ZBc \ 82 grade of guaranteed Peau de Soie,

All silk, satin-face black Jersey Silk, 24-inch black Armure Silks in fancy

24-inch black satin Duchesse, a good

L. D. Brown, Son & Co.'s warranted black satin Duckess (No. 51) regularly \$1.50 a yard, special at..... \$1.22

iot, a popular style.

a yard8139

Black, corded, silk Skirtings, made

Swiss made black Taffetas that have been selling at \$1.10 a yard; special . 920



Flannel Shirt Waists

Have reached the pinnacle of popular approval. Comfortable, elegant and fashionable, they appeal to all. Ours, of the present, boast several points of exclusiveness in both color and design, besides an apparent daintiness of needlework and fitting quality that is an additional recommendation.

The rough rider waist remains a prime (Just opened is a new style waist of French favorite with young people. Strapped (seams, side pockets and brass buttons give it a decidedly chic military air. Of all-wool twilled flannel, in khaki, cadet, red or heather tints \$3.00

A new waist that has met with instant success is fitted over the shoulders by almost solid tucking in a sunburst design. The material is French flannel, in well chosen shades of red, rose, heliotrope, lavender, green and dark blue ... 84.50

Opera Capes And Evening Wraps.

It needn't cost as much as you? American Beauty or gray Ker-{staple design for dress wear. sey, lined with white satin and gain at \$22.50.

Double military capes, unlined, sell Full length, fur-faced, satin-lined capes, in evening shades \$49.00 Fur-lined capes at from \$58.00 to \$150.00

Russian Toques For Girls and Little Boys.

nile headwear are promised is not apparent until you handle much popularity for winter them. wear.

Toques, loosely knitted, of bright wool yarns, red, white, pink with white, and blue with white stripes 50c Stockinet toques, red with narrow

markably pretty dress hats for little -East aisle, second floor.

New Slippers Of Patent Leather.

flannel, whose whole front is a series of

small accordion plaits; a center box plait

with clusters of tucks on either side forms

the back. The colors embrace rose, light

heather. Price......86.00

Tucks of taffeta silk, hemstitched to a series

of small plaits, form the peculiarly pretty

embellishment of another flannel waist

blue, pea green, lavender and

that has won much admiration.

No special feature of our shoe think to secure a fashionable venture has received greater and pretty evening wrap. We} commendation than this of slipshow one style, three-quarter per selling. The fads get early length, of Ox Blood, light blue, display here, as well as every

Among recent styles are "The Siren." a edged with Thibet fur-a bar-{patent kid slipper, with small cut steel buckle and high front, which someone designated "an inverted flare flounce;" and "The Mosque," another with the same pe-

Imitations Of French Flannels.

Some of these cotton cloths so closely resemble their woolen These knitted affairs for juve- prototypes that the distinction

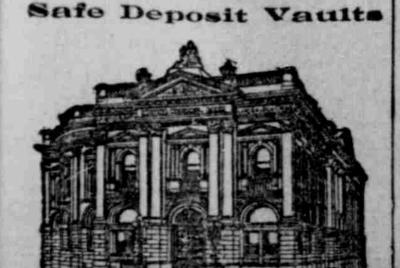
Duckling Downs are 28 inches wide and are heavily fleeced; make pretty house jackets and bath robes, a yard 19c Eclipse flannel is 34 inches wide and is a close copy of French printed flan-

nel; makes pretty waists 16c Drap de Prunelle is a 28-inch imitation that sells for 121/c

ric, good designs, fleece backed, at ... 1Oc

L.S. AYRES @CO

INDIANA NATIONAL BANK (Fireproof Building.)



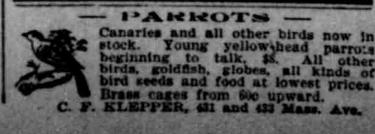
A BEAUTIFUL BATHTUB



to prove more of an injury than a benefit.

Nothing is so conducive to the health of the family as a bathroom if in perfect condition; but if otherwise, nothing is more destructive

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO. 29-33 East Ohio Street.



RESULTS OF ELECTION CONTESTS FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS.

rennial Periods, Range from 6 in 1848 to 60 in 1840.

ONE DECREASE IN THE TOTAL

CIVIL WAR CAUSED IT AT LINCOLN'S SECOND ELECTION.

Comparisons of Majority and Minority Figures-Relation of Popular to the Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.-The popular vote for President is always a subject of interest, though never the determining factor in the contest. Speculation is now rife as to the total this vote will reach and as to its division between the candidates of the great parties and among those of the minor parties, and as to the plurality and majority of the successful candidate. the latter a majority of the electoral votes and elected him, though the former would still have had more than half a million majority of the popular vote over Mr. Bryan. A countervailing calculation shows that a change of less than 25,000 votes from Bryan to McKinley, properly distributed, would have added thirty-one electoral votes to the latter's column, swelling his vote to 302 and reducing Bryan's to 145. So, too, it may be shown that with a change of 600 votes in the State of New York in 1884 Blaine would have been elected over Cleveland, and of 7,500 in 1888 Cleveland would have been elected over Harrison. Such postelection speculations may amuse, but they do not instruct. They simply emphasize the fact that one candidate was elected and the other defeated, because one got enough votes and the other did not, a very common if not inevitable, result of elections. .

Passing over the first ten elections, because the records of the popular vote cast at them are so meager as to be destitute of value, the eleventh election, 1828, is taken as the proper year to begin a review of the popular vote for President. That year twenty-four States voted. There were only two tickets in the field. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. This election marked a new alignment of the people into political visions at the elections of 1820 and 1824. The Jackson men dropped the name Repubams men taking that of National Republicmer's majority being 138,134.

THE FIRST CONVENTIONS. At the twelfth election, 1832, again twenable for two things, the holding for the first time of national conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and the appearance for the first time in American politics of a third or minor party, the anti-Masonic The new party set the new fashion by meeting at Baltimore in September, 1831, more than a year before the election, and nominating for President William Wirt, of Maryland, and for Vice President Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania. The National Republicans followed, meeting at Baltimore in December, 1831, and nominating Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania. The Democrats conformed to the fashion set by their opnents, meeting at Baltimore in March 1832, and nominating Jackson and Martin Van Buren, of New York. The popular vote was 1,250,799, an increase over 1828 of 103,471, less than 10 per cent. Jackson had 687,502; Clay, 530,189; Floyd (Calhoun Democrat) and Wirt combined, 33,108. Jackson's plurality was 157,313; his majority 124:205, being 13,929 (about 10 per cent.) less than his popular majority four years be-

Arkansas and Michigan having been admitted, there were twenty-six States at the thirteenth election in 1836. The new political machinery did not work smoothly that year. The Democrats held a convention at Baltimore in May and nominated Van Buren for President, but while favoring, did not Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. for Vice President. The Whig party, male up by a combination of National Republicans and anti-Masons, held no convention, but by the old plan of acting through state legislatures put forth William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and Francis Granger, of New York, for Vice President. One faction of Democrats supported Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and another Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina. Incidentally it is noted that the i in the first syllable of Mangum's name is given the long sound of the letter. The popular vote was 1,498,205, an increase over 1832 of 247,406, nearly 20 per cent., of which Van Buren position, his majority being 24,893, nearly

the party platform. This innovation was introduced by the Democrats at their convention in Baltimore. They renominated nominated James G. Birney, of New York, 2,709,613. Grant's majority was 305,458. for President and Francis Le Moyne, of | In 1872 the full complement of States, Pennsylvania, for Vice President. This thirty-seven, voted. This year is notable and Tyler, too; of the log cabin and hard of Missouri, for Vice President. The cider campaign, and it was conducted with Democrats ratified these nominations. This

country. Never before had popular interest | Charles O'Conor, of New York, and John | Jones, however, "takes folks;" so having been so aroused. All this was reflected in Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. A new registered our names in Mrs. Jones's "dinthe result. The popular vote reached a minor party that is still with us, the Pro- ner pot," we fancy the freedom of the total of 2,410,778, an increase over 1836 of 912,573, or more than 60 per cent. No such | nated James Black, of Pennsylvania, and | charming novelty. The yards go down hill rate of increase had been seen in the popular vote before that year, none has been seen since. Harrison had 1,275,017; Van Buren, 1,128,702; Birney, 7,059. Harrison's plurality was 146,315, his majority 139,256. ORIGINAL DARK HORSE. At the fifteenth election-1844-for the last of Massachusetts. The popular vote was unconscious small-town life are here pres-

time only twenty-six States voted. The same three parties were in the field as four years before, all properly provided with candidates and platforms. The Whigs nominated their idol, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and with him Theodore Freylinghuysen, of Grant had 3,597,070; Greeley, 2,834,079; O'Con-New Jersey; the Democrats, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania; the Abolitionists, James G. Birney, then domiciled in Michigan, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio. Polk was the original dark horse of American politics. The total popular vote was 2,698,611, an increase over 1840 of 287,933, a little more than 10 per cent. Polk had 1,337,243, Clay 1,299,06 Birney 62,300. Polk's plurality was 38,173 but Clay and Birney combined had 24,125 more than Polk. Polk was therefore the first man to receive a majority of the electoral vote and at the same time have minority of the popular vote. It was close race, decided by the vote of one State -New York.

In 1848, at the sixteenth election, thirt States voted, Florida, Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin having been admitted. The Whigs, taking a lesson from expediency, as they had done in 1840, nominated Zachary After an election persons fond of looking Taylor, of Louislana, the hero of Buena backward and speculating upon what might Vista, and with him Millard Fillmore, of have been, those "saddest words of tongue New York. The Democrats nominated or pen," consume much time and paper in Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and William O. figuring out how changes of so many votes | Butler, of Kentucky, the latter a volunteer in certain States would have elected the major general in the Mexican war. Martin defeated candidate. Thus it is shown that | Van Buren combined his faction of Demoa change of less than 25,000 votes in 1896 crats with the Abolitionists and ran as the from McKinley to Bryan, properly dis- Free Soil candidate for President, with tributed in certain States, would have given | Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, | vote was 9,229,917, an increase over 1876 of as his running mate. The total popular 817,214, a little less than 10 per cent. Garvote was 2,871,908, an increase over 1844 of | field and Arthur, Republicans, received 173,297, a little more than 6 per cent. Tay- 4,544,416; Hancock and English, Democrats, lor had 1,360,101, Cass 1,220,544, Van Buren 4,444,952; Weaver and Chambers, Greenback, 291.563. Taylor's plurality was 139,577, but | 308,574; Dow and Thompson, Prehibition, the vote of Cass and Van Buren combined | 10,205; scattering, 1,696. Garfield's plurality exceeded his by 151,706. Thus did Van Buren even up with the people who pre- 115 votes more than he. vented his nomination four years before.

> Taylor being dead, the Whigs in 1852, at the seventeenth election, tried Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, the second conquerer of Mexico, nominating with him William A. Graham, of North Carolina. The Dem-Pierce, of New Hampshire, who had been can war, nominating with him William R. been in Congress for one term from 1849 bined exceeded his by 317,638. to 1851. California having been admitted, thirty-one States voted, casting 3,144,201 popity was 214,896; his majority, 58,747.

lican and took that of Democrat, the Ad- vote caused by the intense interest felt by combined exceeded his by 315,521 the people in the issues at stake. Tha one of the new, leaders of his party. The mont of California, and William L. Daymore, of New York, a former Vice Presigent and President, and Andrew Donelson, of Tennessee. The total popular vote, thirty-one States voting as in 1852, was 4,-053.967, an increase over 1852 of 909,768, nearly 30 per cent. Buchanan had 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; Fillmore, 874,534. Buchanan's plurality was 496,905, but the combined vote of Fremont and Fillmore exceeded his by

FIRST FOUR-CORNERED FIGHT. In 1860, at the nineteenth election, there were four tickets in the field-Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Illinois, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, Democrat; John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, Democrat; John Bell, of Tennesese, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Constitutional Union. Minnesota and Oregon having been admitted, thirty-three States voted. The popular vote was 4,676,853, an increase over 1856 of 622,886, more than 15 per cent. Lincoln had 1,865,913; Douglas, 1.374,664; Breckinridge, 848,404; Bell, 591,900. Lincoln's plurality was 491,195, but less than Douglas and Breckinridge combined by 354,568, and less than they and Bell combined by 944,149. Lincoln had at this election the smallest percentage (39.91) of the popular vote of any President ever elected by the Electoral Coleges. Douglas had the highest percentage (29.40) of any candidate who received so few electoral votes (12); Breckinridge had the lowest percentage (13.08) of any candidate who ever received so many electoral votes (72), while Bell, who received less than half as many popular votes than Douglas, had 39 electoral votes, or more than three times as many

When the twentieth election came, in 1864. the country was in the midst of civil war. so that, notwithstanding three new States had been admitted-Kansas, West Virginia and Nevada-but twenty-five States voted, eleven taking no part in the election. There were but two tickets in the field. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, whose had 761,549 to 736,656 for the combined op- | State was one of those that did not vote, and George B. McClellan, of New Jersey. 100,000 less than Jackson's four years be- and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The total popular vote was 4,024,792, a decrease At the fourteenth election, 1840, twenty- from 1860 of 652,061, about 14 per cent. This six States voted. This year's election is is the only election where a record of the notable as the one which saw the birth of popular vote has been kept at which a fall-

In 1868, at the twenty-first election, three States did not vote-Virginia, Mississippi Van Buren, but omitted to renominate and Texas-but thirty-four did, Nebraska Johnson. The Whigs had met at Harris- having been admitted. There were only burg. Penn., in December, 1839, and nom- two tickets in the field-Ulysses S. Grant, of inated William Henry Harrison for Pres- Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, ident and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice | Republican, and Horatio Seymour, of New President. The platform idea old not occur | York, and Francis C. Blair, of Missouri, to them. A new party, the second of the Democrat. The popular vote was 5,724,684, minor parties, made its first appearance an increase over 1864 of 1,699,802, more than this year. Its members called it the Lib- 40 per cent., and of 1,047,831 over 1860, about erty, its opponents the Abolition party. It 30 per cent. Grant had 3,015,071; Seymour,

hibition, first appeared this year and nomi- town is before us. Main street alone is a John Russell, of Michigan. A convention on one side and up hill on the other. On calling itself Labor Reform nominated the up-hill side strong sandstone walls David Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker, keep the homes from sliding into the road; of New Jersey, but they declined and were and a second terrace of wall holds the back not voted for. The Republicans renomi- | yards and stables in place. nated Grant and with him Henry Wilson, 6,466,165, an increase over 1868 of 741,562, a ent in abundance. The open doors, the little more than 12 per cent., and an in- blazing fire and merry clinking of the crease of 1,789,393 over 1860, more than 35 | blacksmith shop point back to the time per cent. for the period of twelve years, | when Main street was part of a country during four years of which civil war raged. | road, long wooden horse-racks are at the or, 29,408; Black, 5,608. Grant's plurality was 762,991; his majority 727,975.

THE CENTENNIAL CONTEST. The centennial year, 1876, witnessed the wenty-third election, which was finally settled by the Electoral Commission, and the admission of a new State, Colorado, making thirty-eight States. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William Wheeler, of New York, Republicans, and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Democrats, were the principal candidates. The minor parties put out tickets headed by Peter Cooper, of New York, Greenbacker; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Prohibitionist, and James B. Walker, of Illinois, American. The total vote was 8,412,733, an increase over 1872 of 1,946,487, almost exactly 30 per cent. Hayes had 4,033:950; Tilden, 4,284,885; Cooper, \$1,740; Smith, 9,522, and Walker, 2,636. Tilden had 250,935 more than Hayes and 157,037 more than all combined. Hayes fell behind all the others combined 344,833. Tilden had 50.94 per cent. of the whole popular vote; Hayes, 47.95; Cooper, 0.97; Smith, 0.11; Walker, 0.03. This is the first and thus far the only time a person receiving a majority of the popular vote, had received a minority of the electral votes.

was 97,464, but all others combined had 311 .-

twenty-fifth election. Blains and Logan, Blaine stumped the country in his own beocrats took another dark horse, Franklin half, but was defeated in the end, losing brigadier general under Scott in the Mexi- vote was expressed in eight figures, being King, of Alabama. Van Buren had re- | not quite 10 per cent. Cleveland had 4,874,-986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler (Greenback nominated John P. Hale, of New Hamp- Labor), 173,370; St. John (Prohibition), 150,shire, then a United States senator, and | 396; scattering, 14,904. Cleveland's plurality George W. Julian, of Indiana, who had was 23,005, but the opposition vote com-

The twenty-sixth election, 1888, was anular votes, an increase over 1848 of 272,293, the result. The popular vote was 11,388,-Scott, 1,386,578; Hale, 156,149. Pierce's plural- than 13 per cent. Harrison and Morton, Republicans, had 5,440,708; Cleveland and The year 1856, the eighteenth election, is Thurman, Democrats, 5,536,242; Fisk, Proparties, there having been no party di- retable for the appearance of the Repub- hibition, 249,665; Streator, Union Labor, hean party in the haid of national politics | 146,883; scattering, 14,509. Cleveland's pluand for the great increase in the popular rality was 95,534, but the opposition vote

an. The poular vote was 1,147,328, of which Democrats nominated James Buchanan, of States. In the latter year, that of the twen-Jackson had 647,231; Adams, 509,097, the for- Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. ty-seventh election, the number was forty-Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for Vice Pres- four, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South ident, the former one of the old, the latter Dakota, Washington and Wyoming having been admitted. The popular vote was ty-four States voted. This election is not- Republican candidates were John C. Fre- 12,077,658, an increase over 1883 of 689,651, about 6 per cent. Cleveland, Democrat, had ton, of New Jersey. The American, or 5,554,226; Harrison, Republican, 5,175,202; Know Nothing party, put out Millard Fill- Weaver, People's, 1,042,631; Bidwell, Prohibition, 262,799; Social Labor and scattering, 42,800. Cleveland's plurality was 379,024, but he fell behind the opposition combined

Four years ago, at the twenty-eighth election, forty-five States voted, Utah having been admitted. The total vote was 13,923,103, an increase over 1892 of 1,845,444, about 15 per cent. McKinley, Republican, had 7,104,779; Bryan, Free Silver Democrat, 6,502,925; Palmer, Gold Democrat, 133,148; Levering, Prohibition, 132,008; Matchett, Social Labor, 36,274; scattering, 13,969. Mc-Kinley's plurality was 601,857; his majority,

tinuous (save in 1864), though by no means quadrennial elections, it having ranged from 6 per cent. increase in 1848 to total popular vote at the election next Tuesday, and how it will be divided between McKinley and Bryan and the candidates of the various minor parties.

EDWARD WRIGHT BRADY.

AUTUMN AT JIMTOWN.

Beautiful for situation is the Indiana village of Jimtown. Its clustered roofs nestle in a belt of golden hills and brown meadows: over the spires of its little church and the rude belfry of its schoolhouse the russet wigwams of the cornfields smile across to russet wigwams of other cornfields: the filmy shadows of young orchards throw faint signals to young orchards; and gorgeous outlying forests flaunt brilliant challenge in the teeth of gorgeous forests. As we step from the train into this lovely environment and watch the noisy ironhorse go streaking and screeching away down its ugly black track into the curving railways are hideous; on this scene of peace and beauty that cinder-path of commerce obtrudes the only inharmonious note. But the people of Jimtown have not attached undue importance to the railway; they have kept their backs turned to it, and have It brings the mail and carries milk cans away: mealtime in Jimtown is adjusted by "when the train goes up," or "when the train goes down;" otherwise it has no deep, disturbing clutch on village life and af-

Up a little brown side street, past a tiny church, we emerge on Main street. boardwalks or pebbled pathway we expand history. It was the year of Tippecanoe York, for President and B. Gratz Brown, roof, quaint little windows and a deep latticework railing around its broad front bird seeds and food at lowest prices. a hurran from start to finish. Nothing caused a revolt in their ranks and led thanks to the railway, which has snatched EMMA CARLETON.

C. F. KLEPPER, 431 and 433 Mass. Ave. like it had ever before been seen in the to the nomination by the Straight Outs of up all the old, populous "road travel." Mrs. New Albany, Oct. 31.

All the picturesque features of unspoiled,

sidewalk edge everywhere, flanked by loungers' wooden benches, whittied to mere plank-like shadows of their former sturdy propertions. Enormous wood piles are heaped even up to the front fences for winter use; and huge loads of yellow rumpkins lie in the front yards awaiting transfer to well-stocked winter cellars. On somebody's pigpen, just a stone's throw from the stained-glass windows of "the new church" gourds are heaped, large and small, rivals of Hawthorne's summer squashes, "in beautiful and varied forms. Heavy country wagons and light country wagons have cast anchor at the "general store," where their owners are busily "trading," this plain old Indian and pioneer word for "snopping" still holding good in Jimtown. Up the short alleys milk palis crocks and jars are turned over the picket fences to keep sweet in the air and golden sunshine; and in the door yards, up hill or down hill, country chrysanthemumsif not the largest of their kind-yellow, ing profusion. Roses are still a-bloom, and flat beds of old-fashioned red or white everlasting flowers flourish under open winair-tight stove-fit complement to the unbounded Jimtown wood pile. with "garden truck" in the cellars and huge woodpiles "left over from last year," what terrors can winter have for Jimtown? In Jimtown, too, stoves can go behind the door when stovepipe under their arms up Main street The twenty-fourth election, 1880, was if they want to. The cellar door of one close, New York deciding it. The popular | Jimtown home is in the wall directly unstreet to get them. In the side yards and back yards great iron kettles are hung on strong poles across heavy forked sticks

> tions. A twenty-one-gallon brass apple but-ter kettle abides in Jimtown, be it hereby made known, and goes its blithe September rounds with both solemn and enlivenly's Georgia village, "everybody has business and everybody minds their business." On High street, the other street of Jimown, the school bell calls away; dolllouses are spread in outdoor angles of the schoolhouse tower; but the girls and boys have climbed over the flaming maple leaves which heap the schoolhouse path and are busy at their books. Around the ovely misty willows, a fine old grist mill is dustriously whisking wheat into flour and rushing up great ears of corn into meal cider mill, there a pack of walnut-gathering boys, and everywhere the farmer-a picture his hardy health, his work-a'-day clothes, his weather-seasoned, ragged brown wigwams or heaping his bounteous fodder from great wagons into barns.

Though no hard frosts have yet touched

the trees, ripe purplish-pink persimmons

that even Jimtown persimmons are a law

planted deep in the ground, and the "Mon-

day wash," soap boiling and apple butter making thus become open air, holiday func-

Everywhere enticing, curving paths ramble over the low meadow hills, and everywhere springs bubble under and out of the hillsides. Neighborly paths-"the Wigginses," perhaps-run along the fence lines, tle wooden gates, with quaint wooder latchets. Following this path we could slant across an apple orchard, wind around a neighbor's woodshed, past his back porch and side windows, down his front walk, out his front gate, and so over the hill again back to Jimtown. Every country home around Jimtown makes itself a feature of ousetop peeps over a hilltop. No detail of interesting and prosperous country life is wanting; up these steps is the corn crib heaped high with the white and golden ears of a phenomenal harvest; there is the cider mill shed, and just beyond the ashhopper and the soap kettle. This is the smokehouse--no cityfied hams have caste in Jimtown-and on that broad, thick ouncheon-surely a relic from some pioneer loor-the family meat is dismembered and hewn to convenient fragments. Sugar maples touch the air at seventy-five and eighty feet around Jimtown, and "maple sugar bilin's" are not all relegated to the

New England story books.

we wish we were over in town, and over the horses water, we wish we had stayed pools; and down the "run" we wish we had not left the restful place where the horses water. Indoors, we want to be outdoors; and outdoors, the desire of fancy fles indoors. Jimtown is the village of delightful summer kitchens-broad porches screened from the flies and floors scrubbed to forbidding whiteness. All day long doors stand open in Jimtown, and open cellar doorssteps present a confiding hospitable look which ought to daunt a cast-iron burgiar Indoors the Jimtown volume opens again and yet again, to full pages of new charm; here rag carpets, to beat the Roycroft weave, are still in vogue; and brass-nobbed mahogany chests of drawers discount the quilt chests-wild cherry, on tall slim legscollection. Massive old wild cherry corner cubboards, whose glass, swiss-curtained drawers below, and solid cherry doors still below the drawers, are yet in Jimtown and great-grandmother and the great-greatgrandmother china; huge platters of pink Sardinia" or "Sicilian," brought from old "ancient Rulns," or Canton" willow pat-tern; cups and saucers, teapots and pitchers old, old designs, quaint color, and inglass "cup-plates"-if you please-of the time when it was considered highly genteel to drink tea from the saucer; they have the

proudly in their clear disks. The Jimtown ladies still piece quilts-no doubt you wouldn't know the "pavement" pattern if you laid eyes on it-and in the woven Pennsylvania Dutch "coverlets," at | were blooming rankly. We went north which we furtively cast a commercial feeler which is promptly but gently nipped in the in Jimtown, and are still in use. In this huge old trunk, winter pears each neatly wrapped in heavy paper-are ripening with porch bench lie Indian root, sarsaparilla sassafras, catnip and hoarhound-just It is now "radiant and divine afternoon" -half past 4, and near train time. Yet we holes that my neck was in almost constant double-decked apple ple and the toothsom ach preserve-"an' I'm here to tell all Ere the train fixes its glaring searchlight eye on Jimtown-happy Jimtown-"the October sunset mounts the sky, mingled but I didn't pay close attention. This yel-with the hazy, softened blue glow all the colors of the autumn woodland; russet sycamore and wine-colored oak, orange teresting.

American spread eagle flaunting itself

THE CHINESE EMPRESS.

Magnificent Place Near Peking in Which the Cznr's People Apparently Mean to Remain.

FAILED TO TRAP THE DOWAGER

JAPANESE WERE MUCH DISAPPOINT-ED OVER HER ESCAPE.

The Russian Bear Awake and Ready to Reap Every Advantage from the Chinese Situation.

Special Correspondence of the Journal. PEKING, Sept. 9 .- Having nothing else to do yesterday I took a ride out to the absent Emperor's Summer Palace. There is a good deal of history connected with this queer, immense old place, which has existed for the last five or six hundred

Just before Peking was captured the Japanese sent a special expedition by side-paths to the summer palace, which is located about ten miles rather northwest of Peking. These little Japs are great devourers of history, and so they knew that the English captured the Summer Palace in 1860, and that they nearly caught the present Empress dowager, then forty years younger and a hundred times more caped by running out of the back door of the Summer Palace and taking to the mountains. The Japanese thought that, if they moved with more stealth and speed than the British did in 1860, they would catch the Empress dowager and her weakling dummy, the young Emperor.

History repeated itself. The Japanese reached the Summer Palace a little too late. There were no royalties there to be captured. But there were signs of confusion and hurried departure about the great summer palace that made the little Japs gnash their teeth. They were sure that the Empress dowager had been there, but she had been warned in time and had sprinted away. Practice has made this talented old yellow lady an expert sprin-

For a few days the Japanese remained at the Summer Palace. Then their commander at Peking decided that the place all pleasant autumnal occupations; here a possessed no strategic value, and ordered his detachment back to Peking. Hardly had the last Japanese soldier marched out when the head of a Russian column moved in. It looked as if the Bear had been lurking in the neighborhood in order to place himself next to opportunity. Quite in accordance with his policy of never letting go of anything that he once gets, the Muscovite is still there, and undoubtedly will be until the end of the chapter.

THE CRAFTY RUSSIANS. Nor did the Russians go to the Summer Palace merely out of idle cariosity. They had a very definite purpose in view, a purpose that was fully understood by the commanders of the other armies-after the Russians had camped on the site of the summer resort of many Chinese dynasties. That purpose was nothing more nor less than the accomplishment of a scheme to get the Empress dowager and his poor little Majesty, Kwang Su, in their own hands and thus control the situation in a way that would improve the Russian national health. It is well known in the information bureaus of the different armies that the Russians sent secret messengers to the Empress and Kwang Su. It is also very well understood that the Russian proposals to the imperial yellow pair suggested that they come, under Russian escort, to the Summer Palace, where they were guaranteed ample protection against the other powers. For some reason that part of the Wherever we are in Jimtown we must be scheme didn't work. Though the dowager keenly tormented by the wish that we were Empress is growing old, she is far from omewhere else; on the footbridge over the simple. Doubtless she understood just why "run"-with yellow leaves sifting down on us from autumn's gently winnowing hand; | the Russians wanted her presence and that of the little man who goes by the name of the "Son of Heaven." The Russians meant to use them as figureheads and set up a

> into the trap? A TEN-MILE JOURNEY.

Peking. As the Russians show no intention

of leaving the Summer Palace, doesn't it

look as though they still entertain some

hopes that the imperial party may yet walk

My ten-mile trip of yesterday wasn't due entirely to a desire to see the mere palaces. wanted still more to get, if possible, some notion of what the Russians were doing, or trying to do. The only method of travel at present, unless you are at least a brigadier and can commandeer an ambulance, is to go on the back of a donkey. So a Chinese "boy" and his donkey were at the door of my hotel in Legation street early in the morning. With all my American impatience I impressed upon that "boy" that I wanted to travel "chop-chop"-which is pigeon English for "mighty quick." He nodded and promised. That was all he did. I can understand fully why the Chinese haven't made any swifter progress in civilization in four of five thousand years. That donkey traveled at a rate of speed that made me frequently dismount, walk ahead and then wait for the creature.

We went through the east gate of the imperial city and around the corner of the Forbidden City. I found myself smiling reminiscently when I remembered how many of the correspondents had failed to march in with the troops on that 28th of August. In the still .water of the moat around the Forbidden City the lotus plants past Coal hill, past the Drum Tower and the Bell Tower, and out through the north

way. For generations this roadway has been allowed to fall into increasing decay. Now and then a few hundred coolies have Emperor, the donkey fell into so many

Running along the side of the road was a huge stone aqueduct that conveys water from near the Summer Palace to the Forbidden City. The source of this water supply is the Black Dragon spring. There is some wonderful legend connected with the spring. My "boy" started to tell it to me, but I didn't pay close attention. This yel-

Before we had gone many miles we be-